

Congressmen Attack 'Gladiator' Show on T-Bone Hill in Korea

Daily Worker

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Buses Rolling; Men Keep Eye on Arbitration Board

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The 8,200 striking bus workers went back to work yesterday after the longest and most militant strike in the history of the Transport Workers Union. Their demand for a 40-hour week at no loss in pay now goes to a three-member arbitration board which the workers were assured would grant nothing less than this basic demand.

With their ranks as solid as they were 29 days ago, when the strike began, the workers voted overwhelmingly to go along with the arbitration formula agreed upon by their union leaders.

The formula states that the arbitrators, led by ex-Congressman Walter A. Lynch, are to be guided by the "principle of attaining" the 40-hour week.

The threat that some strikers would lose their jobs because of a loss of passengers did not materialize. The union had warned no such abolition of jobs would be tolerated.

While generally happy to be back to work, worker after worker took the position, "They had better not try to double-cross us."

This feeling of uneasiness about the arbitration seemed to center around certain provisions.

Though leaders said the terms were the "best we can get," some workers felt they didn't quite meet the conditions set by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive secretary, among which were:

• That the stipulation for arbitration clearly recognize the right of the men to the forty-hour week without any reduction in take-home pay.

• That while the arbitrators are deliberating and preparing the 40-hour week schedules, the striking bus workers are awarded retroactive pay from the day they return to work.

• All other issues exclusive of the right to the 40-hour week and to retroactive pay shall also be arbitrated.

The arbitration terms recognizes "the principle of attaining a 40-hour week," but workers fear this language could result in a Philadelphia-type pact, which installed the 40-hour week in installments over a period of 18 months, with compensating hourly wage increases at each step.

The arbitrators are restricted to granting an award which can cost the company no more than the

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CONNECTICUT REGAINS ITS LEAD IN 'WORKER' DRIVE

Connecticut Worker readers, protecting their championship title won in the 1952 circulation campaign, took the lead again yesterday in the current drive.

Eleven Worker subs and four for the Daily Worker, coming from the workingclass area around New Britain and the rural areas around New Milford, brought the Connecticut Freedom of the Press Committee to one-third of its overall goal in the first two weeks of campaigning.

The committee has now submitted 95 Worker subs and 42 for the Daily Worker. Goals are 325 for The Worker and 100 for the daily paper. Yesterday's subs enabled the Connecticut group to pass Maryland, which is now close behind.

There is no gain yet, however, in Connecticut bundle circulation.

The New Britain-Hartford area is planning a big Freedom of the Press rally at Hartford on Saturday evening, Feb. 14. The rally will be a high point in the campaign.

While New Yorkers will open their campaign formally on the Feb. 7 weekend, Brooklynites yesterday came through with 55 Worker subs and four for the Daily Worker.

The Brooklyn Freedom of the Press Committee is holding a Worker birthday gathering Feb. 18 at Premier Palace in Brownsville.

Bronxites are opening their campaign at a Worker celebration rally Saturday afternoon, Feb. 7, at the Carver Bookshop Auditorium, 1301 Boston Road. Alan Max, managing editor of The Worker and Daily Worker, and Isidore Begun will speak.

The Bronx Freedom of the Press Committee figures it will have reached 15 percent of its 2,000 Worker sub goal by Feb. 7.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Aroused Congressmen demanded to know today whether Sunday's disastrous attack on T-Bone hill in Korea was a "show" for high officers. Reps. Clare E. Hoffman (R-Mich) and William G. Bray (R-Ind) asked the Defense Department whether the attack was a "show" for visiting brass and newspapermen.

Hoffman introduced a resolution asking the Defense Department whether the attack was comparable to the gladiatorial contests staged by Roman Emperors for bloodthirsty guests. He demanded to know the number of casualties and asked for one of the battle "timetables."

Bray wrote defense secretary Charles E. Wilson demanding a complete investigation. He said he had received complaints about the episode, including one from the father of a GI newly arrived in Korea.

News dispatches from Korea said that among those witnessing the attack were Lt. Gen. Glenn O. mander, and Lt. Gen. Paul W. Kendall, Commander of I Corps. Together with newsmen, they were given seven-page timetables of the attack.

U. S. infantrymen moving up Little Spud Hill, part of the T-Bone area, were forced to retreat after four hours of heavy crossfire.

Rep. Dewey Short, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, announced that Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, will give his group "the full story" of the T-Bone Hill attack.

Collins is due to arrive here by plane early Saturday from a Far East battle front tour. He will hold a news conference immediately after his arrival, and may appear before the House Committee Monday or Tuesday.

Short said it was "inconceivable" that military leaders "would uselessly sacrifice a single human life."

He recalled that he and other members of Congress were invited to watch actual battle operations while in Korea last fall. He said the Congressmen were in helicopters watching the infantry below. Thus, he said, "you could say they ran a show for Congressmen."

"But that wasn't a staged show," he said. "It was an actual operation. I think this (T-Bone) was an actual operation too."

Later Hoffman made a similar

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SHORT

Puerto Rican GI Says Unit Had No Food, Ammo

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 29.—Puerto Rican soldiers who were court-martialed for refusing to fight in Korea had been bitter over lack of food and ammunition, and over long front line duty, one of their colleagues has charged in a letter home. The charges were contained in a letter written by a private, first class, from Chorwon, Korea, on Oct. 30, shortly after the bloody assault of Puerto Rican troops on Kelly Hill, and was made known today.

The private is a member of the Puerto Rican 65th Infantry Regiment. Ninety-three enlisted men and one officer of the regiment have been court-martialed.

The private, who was not one of those court-martialed, wrote that during the battle for Kelly Hill, a total of 300 South Korean soldiers laid down their arms. He said only three men of his "B" company survived the assault and only 12 men from Company K.

Only three weeks later, he said, the regiment was again sent to the front line—"to the valley of death as we call it here."

He wrote that during a seven-day stretch of combat the Puerto Rican soldiers had almost nothing to eat for five days.

"We received almost no ammunition," he wrote. "There was no gasoline for some of our vehicles. All the vehicles are old as they arrived with the regiment in 1950. Many things are lacking."

The soldier wrote that Lieut. Juan Guzman, the lone officer court-martialed, was "loved by the troops."

The writer said that for the Puerto Ricans "there is no rotation here."

"There are some men here with 11 or 12 months of service, and

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'13' to Be Sentenced Monday

By ART SHIELDS

Judge Edward J. Dimock yesterday postponed sentencing of the 13 workingclass organizers, writers and educators until Monday after Pettis Perry was sent back to a prison hospital bed.

Perry, known Negro workers' leader, has been sick several days with a virus infection. He had a temperature of 101 degrees Wednesday. Nevertheless he was taken out of the hospital bed in the Federal House of Detention on West St. yesterday and rushed to the Foley Square court for sentencing under the Smith Act. Department of Justice doctor had

Perry rose to protest as court opened yesterday. "I had been told I would not be required in court today," he said. ". . . I still feel sick. I want to go back to bed."

Judge Dimock eventually agreed after defense attorney John T. McTernan said that "dire consequences" to Perry might follow. The usual medical practice provided for several days rest after a virus fever, said McTernan.

Prosecutor David Marx then tried to rush the sentencing of the other 12 defendants, but Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the Communist Party's National Committee, pointed out Dimock had al-

ready set Monday as the date.

"It would be very prejudicial to sentence us now," said Miss Flynn. "We are preparing the statements we will make in court on Monday before we are sentenced. We have a right to make those statements. Our notes are in the House of Detention."

Defense attorney Frank Serri at yesterday's hearing made a sharp attack on the use of hired stooges.

James Wright, Washington Negro attorney followed Serri. Attorney Mary Kaufman closes defense arguments today.

Serri asked the court to reverse

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among its leaders many influential Negro Republicans, including Hueston. The late J. Finlay Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, was prominent in Republican politics for a quarter of a century before his recent death.

Negro Elks Make Plea for Clemency

The Negro Elks have asked of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, in a letter to the President, dated Jan. 23, from Washington, yesterday. The plea was made by W. C. Hueston, Grand Secretary. "I am not going into the guilt

or innocence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, but I am joining in with the petition to commute this sentence to life imprisonment or a lesser term," wrote Hueston.

"It seems to me that the United

States of America could lessen the harshness of their sentence in keeping with the punishment dealt out by other countries for similar crimes."

The Elks organization numbers

State's Employees to Fight Dewey Pay-Freeze Budget

By MICHAEL SINGER

State civil service workers "are very much aroused" over Gov. Dewey's refusal to meet living costs with increased pay checks in the coming budget, the head of the largest state employee group told this reporter today.

Jesus E. McFarland, president of the New York State Civil Service Association, which claims 56,000 of the 70,000 state workers as members, said they were determined to wage "an all-out campaign" to wrest at least a 10 percent salary boost.

We asked his comment on a report that the state added 3,118 to the payroll in 1952.

"That may be, so but it doesn't add a nickel to our salaries," McFarland replied. "There's a big difference between boosting payroll personnel and raising our wages."

He repeated an earlier refutation of a statement by State Budget Director T. Norman Hurd that state employees have received increases of 116 percent. "That's definitely misleading," McFarland

declared, "and our paychecks will prove it."

The Association president told the Daily Worker that last year's six percent salary hike "was still 4 percent less than we should have gotten" and compared to average minimum wages in industry state employees are "suffering an overall 6.7 percent lag in pay."

In addition to the tightening cost of living picture which is squeezing civil service workers into greater and greater debt, forcing thousands to seek outside part-time jobs and hundreds to work at two full-time places of employment, McFarland pointed out that the "national economy" is responsible for their plight "over and above the living cost situation."

He did not elaborate on this,

holding merely to the argument that "present conditions" require a substantial salary boost for the 70,000 state workers.

Prices have soared 90.7 percent since 1940, the civil service leader asserted, far in excess of "much greater" that salary levels in the state agencies.

McFarland said the Association, though aroused, "was waiting" for budget developments. He indicated that the group was planning a series of steps, one of them a conference with Budget Director Hurd, to win wage concessions.

The 1953-54 Dewey budget, one of the most ruthless attacks on social welfare, health and living standards of the people in recent years, is certain to reject all pay rise demands.

Retired Capitalist, Tired Workers

By GUNNAR LEANDER

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—"Are you ready for that day?" asks the current issue of *Inland News*, slick house organ of the Inland Steel Co.

The article deals with fatigue and old age. It poses the question of early retirement in a society which "makes it hard for old people to keep up with new techniques, new work habits."

To Edward L. Ryerson, the answer to that problem came easy. The 66-year-old multi-millionaire retired last week from directorship of the Northern Trust Co., because he was "too old." He retained his position as director of six other giant corporations, including the chairmanship of the board of Inland Steel.

To the workers in the sheet mill at Inland Steel, the announcement of the Ryerson retirement carried an ironic twist. They too are on the "retirement list"—forced retirement brought about by the shutdown of the sheet mill.

Many of these workers have been on the job since the mill started up. Some have 30 years service.

Inland has made a tidy profit on each of the 300 workers in the sheet mill. And this is still a profitable operation.

But mere "normal" profits are not enough any more. The



corporations are out after maximum profits.

So the Inland sheet mill is closed down as "obsolete." And the work is shifted to the new galvanize continuous mill, which is highly automatic. And the 300 workers are today scrapping for jobs wherever they can get them.

Some of them will find work at lower rates of pay in other departments. Others, rollers, helpers, shear cutters, laborers, may find themselves "retired"—without being ready for "that day."

The 50-year-old Inland Steel Co last week celebrated the tapping out of its 80 million ton of steel. Production has hit an all-time high. And the workers are feeling it in every bone of their bodies.

The company is cracking the whip in every department. The coke plant is working with smaller crews. The rolling mills are straining the machines—and

the men—to the cracking point. The open hearths are being shoved toward new broken records—and broken backs.

In the blast furnaces recently, the company pushed a little too hard. Some 35 millwrights and helpers staged a sitdown. They were forced to do the work of the pipefitters as well as their own.

The company hit back with disciplinary lay-offs for each of the men, ranging from one to five days. But they still aren't doing pipefitters' work.

The company's attitude toward the workers and the union is hard-fisted and tough, especially since the Republican victory of last November.

Nor is the company's attitude any softer toward the new administration in the local. The winning slate, headed by Don Lutes, ran in opposition to a coalition which had established a fighting tradition at Inland.

Today, the Lutes administration in the local is beset by tough problems, growing out of the company's policy of crackdown and speedup.

The accidents are more frequent. The sick list is longer. The grievances are piling up. And the speedup is heading the workers hell-bent for the slag pile—and they are not "ready for that day" of leisurely, prepaid retirement, ala Ryerson.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (FP)—Climaxing a successful fight by the CIO United Packinghouse Workers against discrimination, Swift & Co. has paid over \$6,000 in back wages to six Negro women who were denied jobs at its plant here.

The back pay was part of a ruling issued last year by arbitrator Ralph Seward. He found the meatpacking company guilty "beyond question" of violating its contract with the UPWA, which provides for equal rights in hiring policies.

He ordered Swift to hire at once 13 Negro women named in the formal complaint submitted by the union. Of the 13, six claimed their jobs and are now working in the plant. The back pay they received covers the earnings they would have made had the company hired them when they first applied for work.

Receiving the back pay were:

Willie Mae Bason, \$847.08; Johnnie Mae Belmar, \$967.65; Marie Braswell, \$827.90; Doris Clemons, \$1,263.04; Betty Montgomery, \$1,261.84; and Mrs. Pauline Wilson, \$953.99.

UPWA Local 28 prepared its case against the company by sending Negro women to apply for jobs and then sending in white women. The white women were hired immediately although they had no experience or special qualifications. At the same time the Negro women were denied jobs despite their experience.

One of the white women involved in the test case reported a Swift official asked her to help recruit more white women workers "because we had so many colored people during the war and now we can't get rid of them."

Spokesmen for Local 28 said the union will continue its vigilant program to smash Jim Crow.

French Tells Editor Why Rosenberg Trial Is Shocking

The following letter from one of West Europe's leading Right-wing political editors, Henri Pierre of the conservative *Le Monde*, appeared in the Washington Post, Friday, Jan. 23. In answer to this letter, the Post editorially conceded (Jan. 23) that the death penalty imposed by Judge Kaufman was "open to legitimate question."

The Washington Post,
(Friday, Jan. 23.)
(Letters to the Editor):

I am taking the liberty of writing you, after too long a silence, about an editorial in your paper Jan. 4 on the subject of *Le Monde*, and myself in particular. The criticism coming from the Washington Post, for which I have, as we all do here, great esteem, it touched me personally.

I prefer to think that your editorial writer did not read my article carefully, but I am afraid that on the contrary you had

only a truncated version of it. I had not the least intention of comparing the Prague trial to the one in New York. It seems to me that in this case your editorial writer was guilty of a hasty and improper generalization. Maybe I should have been more affirmative and underlined the orderliness of the procedure and the fact that the accused received the benefits of the protection and safeguards offered by the American laws. This is what we pointed out in a later editorial.

The only error I admit having made concerns the presence of Jews on the jury. It is a point which should not have been raised without further information. On the other hand, insofar as the judge's attitude is concerned, I still believe (of course, this is a difficult subject to define) that he was, whether consciously or not, inclined to be more severe toward his co-defendants. It is in this sense

that anti-Semitism played an indirect part, because a certain latent anti-Semitism exists in the U.S., under a benign guise as it does in France, but it exists nonetheless.

If I am willing to modify my article in that which concerns anti-Semitism, on the other hand I feel obligated to maintain my general point of view about the affair. Believe me, my opinion is not an extreme one, but is shared by a great number of liberals and Socialists (on that subject read the articles in the *Franc-Tireur* and the *Populaire*):

1. *Cult of the Rosenbergs*: I still consider it shocking that they were sentenced essentially through the testimony of Greenberg, corroborated in part through Gold's testimony. French law would never have been able to consider such testimonies, in view of the relationship of defendants and accomplices.

The procedure and the con-

duct of the trial may have been equitable, but from the point of view of justice it is inadmissible that Mrs. Greenglass should never have been bothered while Mrs. Rosenberg was sentenced to death for having been the moral support of her husband. Should she have denounced him? Then we will have accepted the system of the "popular democracies" where husband and wife denounce each other.

2. Although the judge chose to reaffirm his impartiality at the end of the debates, were not his references throughout the whole trial to the communistic opinions of the Rosenbergs of such a nature as to influence the jury?

3. As to the extreme severity of the penalty, it is sufficient to read the judge's summation before the sentence to realize that he wanted to make a terrible example of the Rosenbergs as individuals, and I repeat that it has not been satisfactorily estab-

lished that they were the leaders of a plot or that they transmitted vital information.

Once again, one must ask: why such severity? Is it not because they were Communists as well as being guilty? Let us not enter into a dangerous period when the attribution of communism creates a presumption of guilt or aggravates an already established guilt.

Such are the questions I asked myself. So have many Europeans who have no sympathy with communism. I do my job with complete independence and submit to no pressure from any committee. Is it possible that it is already too late?

And are we so far along in the cold war that the mere desire to clarify such an affair as this is enough to make oneself appear suspect?

HENRI PIERRE,
Political writer, *Le Monde*,
Paris, France.

UNESCO Study Programs Banned In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26.—Climaxing a year-long battle, the Los Angeles Board of Education has banned use of the United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization study programs in the public school system.

The UNESCO program, set up by the UN to promote the international exchange of scientific and cultural information, has been under sharp attack from so-called patriotic groups here. The UN itself was denounced at the last convention of the California division of the American Legion. Local 1021, American Federation of Teachers, AFL, charged recently that teachers here were even afraid to mention the UN in their classrooms.

The school board's three-man fact-finding committee had recently recommended a de-emphasized version of the program, but it said it found no truth in claims that the UNESCO school program was un-American.

A resolution embodying the committee's recommendations was amended, however, to include the following directive: "There shall be no official or unofficial UNESCO program in the Los Angeles city schools, and the UNESCO chairmanships and central advisory committee shall be abolished."

A similar campaign against UNESCO is underway in San Diego. The Republican Women's Club there has demanded a grand jury investigation of a film about UNESCO made by high school students two years ago. They also demanded a ban on UNESCO clubs on any school campus in San Diego.

Alaska City AFL Asks Repeal of Walter Act

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 29.—The AFL Central Labor Council here is on record for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act, it was announced this week. Victor Paul, president, was instructed to advise congressional delegate E. L. Bartlett of the council's position.

Affiliates of the AFL council include Operating Engineers, Laborers, Carpenters, Teamsters, Electricians, Painters, Barbers, Retail Clerks, Hotel and Restaurant Workers and Longshoremen.

High Court Hears Deportation Case Wednesday

A test of the Walter-McCarran Law section providing for the deportation of non-citizens who are past members of the Communist Party will be heard by the U. S. Supreme Court next Wednesday, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The test will be made in the case of William Heikkila, of San Francisco, which will be argued by Joseph Forer, of Washington, and Lloyd McMurray, of San Francisco. While the Justice Department seeks to deport Heikkila to Finland on the basis of the provision of the 1950 McCarran Law, the identical provision is repeated in the Walter-McCarran Law passed in 1952.

Swift's Forced to Pay \$6,000 In Back Wages to Negro Women

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Receiving the back pay were:

Inland Local Fight Speedup Suspensions

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Jan. 29.—A strike situation developed at the big Inland Steel mill here today, growing out of resistance to a company program of disciplinary regulations that one worker described as "getting like Nazi Germans."

The welder who made that remark to a foreman was one of two men who were given a five-day suspension. Their grievance steward, Garland Richards, was ordered suspended from work for 10 days.

Don Lutes, president of the 17,000-man Inland local, said there would be a showdown at once on this case.

The two blast furnace workers suspended were among six welders who refused to work overtime. Archie Breen and George Kistalusi were the first who were told that they must stay on the job. Breen protested he had a meeting of his Elks Lodge, of which he is president. Kistalusi had arranged to do some work on his house.

"Either stay or you're fired," the foreman told them.

They called for their grievor, Richards. In a heated exchange that followed, all three workers were ordered suspended. The four other welders in the department then refused to stay on the job.

"The result is you've got a hot local here," Lutes declared.

Inland workers told the Daily Worker that suspensions are part of a deliberate program of speedup and the creation of an atmosphere of terror.

"Especially now that steel inventories have been built back up again after the strike, the companies are tough and even willing to provoke strikes," one sub-griever pointed out.

Breen, who has worked at Inland for 18 years, was the former grievance man in the blast furnace.

Said Lutes: "We're demanding that these men be put back to work and paid for all time lost."

Crime Body Hits Plan For State Licensing of Dockers

By GEORGE MORRIS

The New York Crime Commission indicated yesterday that it will propose a plan for licensing longshoremen and all pier workers and hiring through labor exchanges supervised by the Port Authority.

This was evident from the favorable reception given by the commissioners and their counsel Theodore Kienl to the plan recommended by Walter P. Hedden, director of Port Development at yesterday's hearing.

Hedden told the commission his plan was based mainly on the pattern he saw in operation in British ports where, instead of shaping up at piers, the dockers report at a labor exchange where employer hiring bosses pick anyone they like at will.

The experience on the West Coast, where a joint union and company rotary hiring hall system has for 18 years kept the waterfront clean of racketeering, was brushed off by Hedden.

"It is your view that the men should be employed on their efficiency rather than because their number is up?" Kienl asked him.

"Yes," replied Hedden. "The men are accustomed to work together (as gang). He added that gang units promote efficiency.

(This was an obviously false picture of the West Coast system, because the workers there are mainly in continuing gang units and received approvingly, is much like

Landlord Invites Tenants—and Runs . . .

By ALMER BERRY

More than 500 Harlem tenants were left in a state of confusion and anger Wednesday night when they waited in vain, at a meeting called by a landlord, for the landlord's representative to appear and answer questions about a high-rent project. The project will displace more than 1,600 tenants, and they wanted to know where the landlord would relocate them.

Godfrey Nurse Houses, Inc., was the landlord corporation which called the meeting in St. Phillips Protestant Episcopal Church, 215 W. 133 St., inviting the tenants with a leaflet co-signed by the New York Urban League.

A second leaflet was distributed by the New York Tenant and Wel-

fare Council urging the tenants to attend and demand answers to their questions.

The tenants live in an area bounded by Fifth and Lenox Aves. and 133rd and 135th Sts. Their homes are scheduled to be razed by the corporation to make way for an 1,100-apartment high-rent project. Less than 10 percent of the present site occupants are eligible for the proposed new "garden" apartments, and they have been fighting for the past six months for the right to have a roof over their heads. So they wanted to meet their anonymous Robert Olinick, one of the corporation heads.

Before 8 o'clock Wednesday night the church's parish house

was filled with seated and milling tenants. Still others overflowed into the streets.

A representative of the Urban League, embarrassed at the sunpowder taken by the project sponsors, was left to carry the bag. Questions, he said, couldn't be answered orally, but he and three others wrote them down.

Angered at the run-around, the tenants streamed out while others were still arriving. Outside, Jesse Gray, Harlem Tenants and Welfare Council leader, held an impromptu meeting, pointing out the landlord was afraid of the people he is seeking to evict. Persons in the knot around Gray proposed the Godfrey Nurse project be picketed, to demand an-

swers to such questions as: "Where do you propose to place us?" and "Why aren't we getting service while paying rent?"

Olinick, reached by tenants, is reported to have said he was "advised" not to appear at the meeting since the meeting had been "infiltrated" by "Communists." Tenants' answer to this yesterday was: "That old devil knows who we were, he just wants to scare us away from demanding the service that's due us and the right to live here until he gets us places that are decent."

The tenants, themselves, are holding a meeting next Monday night in Metropolitan Church, 134 W. 134 St. The landlord is invited. They pledge to attend.

Eisenhower Overrides Reuther Protest on Cost of Living Index

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—President Eisenhower will override the protests of CIO president Walter Reuther and revive the old cost-of-living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, top Congressional spokesmen for the Administration revealed today. On Jan. 15, the BLS had an-

nounced it would issue only a new index, and cancel the publication of the old index. Reuther has been demanding cancellation of the old index, as this would give him a basis for reopening negotiations on United Auto Workers five-year contracts, whose escalator clauses are tied to the old index.

Chairman Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., of the House Labor Committee, however, said today that Eisenhower's plans call for publishing the new and old indices simultaneously for at least six months.

In a 2,000 word telegram yesterday to Smith and Martin P. Durkin, Secretary of Labor, Reuther protested plans to revive the old index. He was reported also to have sent a telegram of protest to Eisenhower.

McConnell disclosed that he sat in on Administration conferences

on the problem in the past three days. At a conference yesterday, he said, it was agreed that the old index should be revived.

H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, said he is "hopeful" the government will revive the old index.

Dewey Submits Budget

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Gov. Dewey formally today sent a billion dollar budget to the legislature which cuts \$8,446,000 out of the state social welfare program. Of this reduction \$5,676,000 is cut out of New York City's relief funds.

HOW TENANTS CAN JOIN THE TUESDAY VISIT TO ALBANY

Round trip tickets to Albany cost \$10. Tenant delegates wishing to make reservations for Tuesday's trip may call the Conference on Housing Today and Tomorrow, MO 2-6875, or: Manhattan, 2 E. 125 St., Room 2, SA 2-3414; the Bronx, 910 Southern Boulevard, DA 9-0537, and Brooklyn, 7 New York Ave., ST 9-6260.

Phone OL 8-0868 for information on the Queens delegation.

Landlords Rounding Up a High-Rent Albany Delegation

Landlords are trying to muster a delegation to fill a special train to Albany when rent hearings open Tuesday, it was revealed yesterday. The landlord move for a big high-

On Wednesday the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, a city group of big landlords announced that it would demand a 20 percent rent hike from Albany, as well as decontrol of vacant apartments, a rise in the allowable returns on assessed valuation to six percent, and measures to pass on to tenants increases in operating costs or taxes.

Mrs. Grace Liotta, president of the Greenpoint Property Owners Association, claimed yesterday that 400 landlords had agreed to go. Mrs. Liotta said she was still trying to reach a total of 500, the number required to charter a special train.

Tenant groups have already chartered a special train due to leave Grand Central station 8 a.m. Tuesday. The tenants lobby is being sponsored by the Conference on Housing Today and Tomorrow, consisting of leaders of 72 civic, labor and church organizations.

In addition, Conference speakers have been appearing before other bodies and getting additional representation and support for the mass lobby, among them AFL Bakers Local 1, UE Locals 430, 475 and 1127.

Mrs. Liotta said the Affiliated Property Owners of Kings and Queens and the Bronx County League of Property Owners have promised to keep her high rent lobby.

Teamsters Sue Firm For \$115,000 Damages

CLAYTON, Mo., Jan. 28 (FP)—Local 618, AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters, filed a \$115,000 damage suit against E. R. Goddard & Co., which assembles and sells farm machinery.

The suit said the company refused to recognize the union, although a majority had joined, fired two workers who had joined and told its employees they would lose their Christmas bonuses if they supported the union.

The company actions, it said, violated Sec. 29 of article 1 of the state constitution.

Poles Eat 25% More Bread, 16% More Butter, 28% More Eggs

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The people of Poland ate 25 percent more rye bread, 16 percent more butter and 28 percent more eggs and drank 18 percent more milk in 1952 than in 1951, the Polish Press Agency announced today.

"In 1952, in spite of a number of difficulties, considerable progress was made in the development of the national economy and the building of socialism," the agency said.

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THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PRAGUE TRIAL (V)

How Zionist Groups Aided Wall Street's Espionage Rings in Eastern Europe

By LOUIS HARAP

Following is the fifth of a series of articles by Dr. Louis Harap, managing editor of "Jewish Life" and author of "Social Roots of the Arts," on the recent Prague trial of traitors and saboteurs. The articles were first published in "Jewish Life."

If the Ben Gurion regime permits the establishment of Israel as a base for an anti-Soviet war, is it far-fetched to believe that it may also permit its agencies and personnel to work for the intelligence service of the power to whom it has already surrendered its national interests? The illegal activity nailed in the trial is in fact completely consistent with the policy of subservience to the desperate anti-Soviet strategy of Washington.

Only the naive will deny that governments engage in espionage—if they can—to promote their purposes. Not only is this illegal activity consistent with and a continuation in underground form of Israel anti-Soviet policy under Washington's aegis: it actually happened, as the actors themselves have told us it did.

When 14 men, some of whom were Zionists and others of whom deliberately used Zionism for their illegal purposes, all confess to an interlocking conspiracy of great complication in details, attested by documents and witnesses, it is irrational to charge that the conspiracy is a fabrication.

It is hard to believe that 14 men, who possessed considerable ability and were noted public figures, would all confess to something for which they knew the penalty was death unless they were guilty of what they confessed. The only sane conclusion at which one can arrive is that these men confessed because they were confronted with irrefutable evidence of their guilt.

AT THE RAJK TRIAL

It is relatively little known that certain Zionist organizations had already been involved in previous spying trials in the people's democracies. At the trial

of Lazlo Rajk in Hungary in 1949, the people's prosecutor was interrogating Tibor Szonyi, a doctor who pleaded guilty to being an agent of American intelligence. The trial record states:

"People's Prosecutor: You were a member of the Zionist movement?"

"Szonyi: As far as I know, Ferenc Vagi and Gyorgy Demeter [members of a right wing Zionist group organized by Allen W. Dulles in 1944 for espionage work in postwar Hungary—L. H.] were members of the Zionist movement. In this connection, it is known to me, and I experienced it in Switzerland, that in general the Zionist movement maintained very close cooperation with the American secret service.

"P.P.: There is part of your statement where you mentioned that the Americans were organizing certain groups from other people's democracies whom they sent across, entrusting the carrying out of spying work to them. In which states did the American spy organizations put such groups, and did you maintain connections with any of them?"

"S.: In connection with



ALLEN DULLES

Czechoslovakia, I have certain knowledge that the American intelligence center built up such a secret organization there." (Laslo Rajk and his Accomplices before the People's Court, Budapest, 1949, p. 162.)

OTHER INTERNATIONAL PLOTS

Anyone who superficially examines the Prague trial in a rational way learns that the heart of the case was not "Zionism" but the attempt by U. S. intelligence to use Zionist organizations, among others, to Titoize Czechoslovakia. The essence of the matter was stated by the prosecutor. "State Prosecutor Josef Urvalak said," the New York Times reported on Nov. 27, "that the accused stood in the same row with Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, Laslo Rajk of Hungary, Traicho Kostov of Bulgaria, Lucretiu Patrascu of Romania, Wladyslaw Gomulka of Poland and Koci Xoxe of Albania." Not a single one of these men is a Jew.

Certain Zionists were used by the Czechoslovak agents of this anti-state conspiracy for Tito-like purposes. Do Zionists who are caught in a crime have immunity? Is a Jew exempt from legal prosecution for specific crimes because he is a Jew?

One would suppose from the hysterical campaign against the Prague trial that the Zionist movement was the only movement of international scope that had ever engaged in anti-state activities in the people's democracies. A little investigation, however, shows that Zionism is no exception. Here are a few examples.

In an editorial in the AFL organ, American Federationist, of May, 1950, the late AFL President William Green called on the members to "band together to aid the underground forces" in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China. "These groups," he said, "would provide the best possible intelligence sources to guide all our efforts in the cold war." This was no idle statement.

In an article in the Reader's Digest of September, 1952, p. 111, Donald Robinson wrote that a Czech in Prague had told him, "Our underground now has contacts inside the leadership of the Communist Party itself. Irving Brown has been working with us."

Irving Brown is the AFL European representative who works with the International Confederation of Trade Unions. And the AFL has denounced the Prague trial as "anti-Semitic."

Another example. Jehovah's Witnesses is an international religious sect. The Warsaw radio reported on June 28, 1950, that officers of Jehovah's Witnesses of Lodz "who were traveling all over the country allegedly for religious purposes were in fact establishing and maintaining an espionage and diversionary network among the adherents of the sect and collecting information of a military, political and economic nature."

The radio of Leipzig in East Germany reported on Feb. 5, 1951, that seven members of Jehovah's Witnesses were sentenced in Halle for passing information on industrial installations in East Germany.

In other words, the world Zionist movement is only one of a number of movements being used by anti-communist intelligence agencies, headed by American intelligence to undermine the people's democracies from within. When Zionists are caught at such espionage and sabotage, they are punished not because they are Zionists but because they broke the law and seriously endangered the existence of the State. Zionists and other Jews, as well as many non-Jewish Americans, may not agree with what is being accomplished in the people's democracies. But they certainly cannot deny the right of these states to protect their very existence and the construction of what the people of these countries regard as a life of increasing happiness and abundance by ferreting out all agents, Zionists as well as others, who threaten this construction by overt criminal acts.

GREEN

Notes from Negro Life

Africans Visit Britain To Protest Land Steal

LONDON, England.—Tribal chiefs from Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, former German territory now held in trust by the British, blasted the British plan to federate their lands and others in a white-ruled union. The chiefs were sent here with money collected by their peoples.

Said Chief Magana: "The British have got Great Britain. God did not make a mistake in giving Nyasaland to us... We have made it clear to the British government that we have no confidence in it. We have confidence in the British people, but not the government. If the British want to federate our country they can do so after killing every man, woman and child."

Cost of 'Equalizing' Schools in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Reece White, finance administrator for the State Board of Education, revealed this week that it would take more than \$80,000,000 to bring the schools of 19 counties up to standard. White also said that it would take 10 years and \$300,000,000 to equalize the Negro and white schools in line with the "separate but equal" doctrine.

Segregation, White said, is the "biggest problem" confronting the school authorities and that there are only three ways to meet a U. S. Supreme Court mandate to end Jim Crow in elementary schools: (1) establish Negro residential "zones" which might "work in certain sections"; (2) abolish public schools, a difficult decision "since 99 percent of the people cannot afford... private schools;... or, (3) abolish compulsory education allowing parents who do not wish to send their children to public schools to keep them out.

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At the same time, the fact of much greater concentration is proven by Truman's own admission that corporate profits rose more than 300 percent before taxes and more than 100 percent after taxes, as compared with much smaller gains claimed by him for real wages and consumer income.

(To Be Concluded)

Truman's Boasts Based on Phony Figures

By Labor Research Association

IN HIS SWAN SONG, Economic Report to Congress, ex-President Truman indulged in the usual boasting about the accomplishments of his administration in bringing higher living standards for the masses of the American people.

But his specific claims, like those of the big business institutional ads that constantly echo them, do not stand up well under closer examination.

Truman uses four devices commonly used by other government spokesmen for misleading the public.

He lumps increased war ("defense") production with increased output for the people as a "gain" in living standards. He claims for his administration the real—though limited—advances won by the people's struggles during the regime of his predecessor, Franklin Roosevelt. He confuses cyclical changes—from depression to relatively "prosperity"—with long-term gains.

And finally, he makes use of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price index, which greatly underestimates the cost of living, especially in wartime, to give a completely dis-

torted picture of the change in real wages.

HERE ARE a few of the claims in this report, and they are not unlike those made by government economists who will remain in office under Eisenhower.

Truman says factory workers with three dependents had an increase in take-home pay (after taxes) from \$39 in 1929 to about \$63 in 1952, measured in 1952 prices.

But the fact is that the U. S. Labor Department's figures show that the net spendable average weekly earnings of factory workers with three dependents expressed in constant (1939) dollars were as follows: 1944 (before Truman), \$34.84; 1952 (after Truman), \$33.05 (average for first nine months). For a worker with no dependents the drop in the same period was from \$30.28 to \$28.89.

The real gains, in other words, occurred during the late 1930's. And most of those shown later were the result of the failure of the BLS index to reflect rises in living costs in World War II.

Another boast of the Truman report is that in 1929 the average annual income after taxes was a little more than \$1,000

per capita, while last year it had risen to \$1,500, again measured in 1952 prices.

But in the back of the Economic Report the figures of the Council of Economic Advisers show that real per capita disposable income (after taxes) actually fell from \$1,517 in 1944 (before Truman) to \$1,496 in 1952. The big gains were all made during World War II, prior to Truman, and even these gains were statistically exaggerated.

THEN THERE IS A CHART in the Truman report entitled, "Improvement in Living Standards Since 1929," showing per capita consumption expenditures up by about three-eighths since that year.

However, the detailed figures by the CEA published with the report show that most of the statistical gain was in food. Actually, per capita food consumption increased only a few percent, according to the same chart. At the same time food expenditures increased from one-fourth of the total in 1929 to one-third in 1952. Thus the maintenance of food consumption was at the expense of other family budget items.

At the same time, the fact of much greater concentration is proven by Truman's own admission that corporate profits rose more than 300 percent before taxes and more than 100 percent after taxes, as compared with much smaller gains claimed by him for real wages and consumer income.

Furthermore, Agricultural Department figures show a serious decline in food consumption since 1948, and it was no higher in 1952 than under the food rationing of wartime in 1944.

Then there is the claim that "The products of our economy are now far better distributed than they used to be." This is backed by statistics purporting to show a more equal distribution of personal income now than in 1935-36.

But the fact is that "income distribution" studies, based on income tax data, give a false picture of lessening concentration. This is because wealthy persons spread their incomes around among various nominal recipients, and also, because of higher tax rates, leave more in corporations and holding company reserve than they ever did before.

At the same time, the fact of much greater concentration is proven by Truman's own admission that corporate profits rose more than 300 percent before taxes and more than 100 percent after taxes, as compared with much smaller gains claimed by him for real wages and consumer income.

Daily Worker

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

THE BUS SETTLEMENT

THE LONGEST AND MOST united transit strike in New York labor history has ended. The 29-day strike against the private bus lines provided a magnificent example of solidarity against ruthless employers and city and state administrations which played ball with the companies.

In voting overwhelmingly to end the strike and submit the issues to arbitration, the 8,200 strikers made it clear they expect nothing less than the 40-hour week with no loss in take-home pay. They were told and they interpret the arbitration agreement as meaning just that—no compromise on the 40-hour week, no loss in take-home.

The bus riders of New York also see it that way. Most of the passengers are workers and trade union members who have long enjoyed the 40-hour week and feel a profound sympathy with the demands of the bus workers.

But sympathy is not enough. This was demonstrated during this great strike. While the strikers displayed an inspiring example of unity and determination, it was not matched by the rest of the labor movement.

When leaders of the CIO and AFL here pledged support to the strike, these pledges were greeted by every trade union member in New York. Unfortunately, the support from labor did not go beyond these messages of support.

There is little doubt that had the leaders of New York's million-strong labor movement rallied the membership for material aid to and demonstrations in support of strikers, the 40-hour week could have gone into effect without any arbitration red tape.

The arbitration terms "recognize the principle of attaining" the 40-hour week with no loss in take-home. The bus workers interpret this—and they have so been assured by officials of the CIO Transport Workers Union—as meaning that there can be nothing less than their demands in the final award.

All labor should now join with the bus workers in letting the companies, the city administration and the arbitrators know that they also expect nothing less than fulfillment of the workers' demands. They should also join with the bus workers in making it clear that the Philadelphia "formula" has no application to the New York situation.

Under the Philadelphia agreement—against which the workers struck for five days before finally voting to accept—the 40-hour week will be put into effect in installments over an 18-month period.

Furthermore, the bus workers and all unionists need to make it clear that they expect no formula which grants the 40-hour week with one hand and undercuts conditions and earnings with the other. Such schemes are being kicked around as the cutting down of runs and the laying off of drivers, with speedup and overloading of those left.

Both Mayor Impellitteri and the State Public Service Commission have confirmed the fact that the bus companies can well afford to meet the workers' demands out of their huge profits. While supporting the demands of the workers, labor needs also to make it clear it does not intend to have the workers of this city subsidize the companies for the 40-hour week through higher fare.

The bus workers have broken through in their long fight for 40 hours. But the fight is not over until their demands are written into the arbitrators' awards and union contracts.

We urge widespread expressions of support for the demands of the bus workers.

A FANTASTIC ALIBI

IN A MOVE undoubtedly prompted by the world's horrified reaction, Pentagon headquarters in Korea have come forth with a fantastic alibi for the brutal slaying of unarmed North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war. They would have the world believe that Nam Il, chief North Korean negotiator, from the tent at Panmunjom, mysteriously ordered prisoners to be shot to death!

This brutal nonsense, of course, flies not only in the face of normal human reality, but ignores the solemn fact that even the International Red Cross was forced to condemn U.S. violations of the Geneva Convention on Koje Island.

There is an ominous—and revealing—note in the Clark report saying that none of the steps yet taken will make the prisoners "abandon their fanatical devotion to communism." This astounding admission not only further exposes the Pentagon alibi for continuing the bloody war, but clearly warns the world that new brutalities toward the POWs are being planned. If Korean and Chinese prisoners refuse to say they "don't want to go home," will this mean they are "fanatical" and will have to be shot in "riots"?

The way to end this horror, which is costing our country's good name so dear, is simply to live up to the Geneva Convention, send back all prisoners and get all our boys back. This could end the Korean war at once with honor.



The Fight on Thought-Control

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE CONVICTION of the 13 defendants in the recent Foley Square trial confronts the progressive forces in this country with new and urgent tasks in the struggle against the pro-fascists and war-mongers. There is the need to insist more strongly on Amnesty for Gene Dennis and all the other Communist prisoners, to demand bail for those convicted in the latest Foley Sq. trials, to furnish funds for the many trials that are now going on or are looming in the near future, and to demand the repeal of the Smith, McCarran, and Taft-Hartley laws. This is a time not for defeatism but for renewed militancy.

The Communist Party is now giving a splendid example of how to fight in defense of peace and democracy. It is making democratic history for itself and for our country. The government has been able, so far, to railroad to jail most of those whom it has brought to trial; but these successes in the end, will turn out to be but hollow victories.

Far more than the reactionaries realize, the injustices done and the frame-up methods used, in the anti-communist trials, are sinking into the minds of the democratic forces in the U. S. and other countries. This is bound eventually to create strong political repercussions against organized reaction.

The day will come when it will be generally recognized that one of the big mistakes of the ruling class in this period has been precisely to carry on these barbarous persecutions of the communists.

THE SO-CALLED CASE of the government against the communists is a brazen lie, no matter how many sanctimonious judges, intimidated juries, and lying prosecutors and politicians accord it their O. K. The only possible way to give it even a semblance of reality is by mustering crews of perjured witnesses to lie their way through the series of outrageous trials.

The hollowness of the government's case, even in a situation where every device was dug up in order to secure a conviction, was shown by the dismissal of the indictment against St. Geron and Isadore

Begun. Only a Federal judge or prosecutor could tell by what reasoning the rest of the defendants were held after these two were released. But no reason was required; they were just held-period.

The great need now to fight these frame-up trials is not only to make a strong presentation in court, but also to bring our case more effectively before the working class, the Negro people, and the public in general. With the thought-controllers and witch-hunters now insolently terrorizing the American people as never before in their history, the Communist Party is doing a tremendous national service by speaking out boldly and resolutely against the war-mongers, through its daily activities and in the capitalist courts.

This is a great test for the Party and it is meeting it nobly. The ones who are frightened in

the present situation are not the Communists. Those who think they can stamp out the Communist movement by persecution are stupid.

THE ATTACK being made upon American freedom and the Bill of Rights, of which the persecution of the Communists is the sharpest expression, has now reached dangerous proportions. The red-hunt has now come to include progressives of every hue and to embrace all democratic institutions. This is what the Communist Party warned against when the Smith and McCarran laws were enacted.

It is creeping fascism. It must be fought with all the people's strength. And the center of this fight must be precisely a stout defense of the political and legal rights of the Communists. There can be no evading of this basic national necessity.

TIMES MILITARY EDITOR LAUDS ISRAEL SPY SERVICE

Hanson Baldwin, N. Y. Times military editor, stated yesterday that Washington has at least 15,000 undercover agents, and that the Israeli government has "perhaps 300" intelligence operatives.

Baldwin paid tribute to the Israel spy service as one of the best in the world. He stated its espionage agents "produce end results—in the form of facts and analyses that are fully as useful in guiding national policy and perhaps more accurate than those produced by our much larger agencies." (Jan. 29.)

On Jan. 26, Harry Schwartz, the Times anti-Soviet specialist, published a broad hint as to the major work of the Israel secret service. He said there are what he called "kernels of truth" in the Soviet charge of espionage among top Zionists officials.

Schwartz stated that the Soviet government "could point to . . . concrete evidence of Zionist activity within the Soviet Union . . . during 1945 and 1946. . . ."

Schwartz, seeking to give this espionage network a favorable character, calls it "an underground railroad" for alleged "refugees." He says they "smuggled out thousands" of persons "so they could go to Palestine." But what did they smuggle in? This question he leaves unanswered.

Recent revelations in Prague and Moscow show that this praised espionage outfit did not confine itself to "smuggling" but reached

out to greater crimes not excluding planned murder of top Socialist officials and leaders.

The existence of this alleged spy network, which Schwartz calls "an underground railroad," became, he says, "known after the war when some of those involved wrote letters to the Union of Russian Jews, a charitable organization in this city, asking for aid."

Thus Schwartz admits that this "charitable organization" was fronting for something other than charity inside the Socialist lands.

"A summary of these letters," he says, "was prepared some time ago for the American Jewish Committee by A. R. L. Gurland."

What would these letters reveal if they were published?

Warns Farm Price Collapse

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Falling farm prices will become "increasingly unfavorable," it was predicted today by Charles Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, in an address to the National Credit Conference of the American Bankers Association.

"There is danger," he said, "of a farm price collapse touching off a disastrous national recession."

Has your newspaper been reading and writing about the Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the post office name and number, or call AL 4-7201.

Bus Strike

(Continued from Page 1) amount of financial aid the city agrees to give, in the case of the Third Ave. Transit Corp., largest of the struck companies. Because the Third Ave. Line is technically bankrupt, the entire arbitration award can be thrown out if the Federal Courts think it grants too much.

The arbitration terms also contain a provision which could tie the awards to a fare increase or city tax relief for the other companies even though facts revealed during the strike showed that those companies can afford to grant the demands out of their own profits. That provision reads:

"This agreement is being entered in reliance upon the representation and assurances of the Board of Estimate that adequate and timely modification in the financial arrangements between the city and the companies will be made to make it possible to carry out the foregoing, and that the arbitrators shall make appropriate provision thereto."

ASSAIL CRUELTY IN HARRY YARIS CASE

The Justice Department's treatment of Harry Yaris, using every conceivable device to stall a decision in his deportation case while he is held indefinitely without bail on Ellis Island was condemned yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born as "cruel and inhuman persecution."

"Deportation proceedings against Harry Yaris," said the committee, were started three years ago. For more than three months Yaris has been held on Ellis Island without bail."

Yaris, 44, served for almost three years in the U. S. Army during World War II. At the time of his arrest he was secretary of the Diamond Workers Protective Union.

An appeal for bail was heard by the U. S. Court of Appeals last week.

FOR SALE

Building Materials Business

Here is an example of a business just waiting for the proper, merchandise-minded owner to revive the thriving trade it once enjoyed. Father and son are partners in this business. The father is well past the retirement age and the son is better equipped for other lines of business and consequently has not been interested in maintaining this one. Several important franchises now dropped, could be renewed by a new owner. Much trade, perforce, has gone to other construction yards—the closest of which is 14 miles distant.

Approximately 3 acres of land on the main street two blocks from the center of town and 3 buildings, including a sawmill, are offered. There is complete equipment including all necessary implements for the processing and handling of all building materials. Woods nearby and a few years ago this business employed 50 men full time. There are 5 trucks and a semi-trailer, which while not the latest models, are in good operating condition.

This business, based on previous earnings is capable of a yearly gross of \$75,000 to \$100,000. The buildings and land, machinery, equipment and inventory are worth almost twice the sale price. Priced right for an aggressive administrator who knows a bargain, this business is being offered for \$37,100.—No. 2M-2017, in care of Daily Worker, 33 E. 12 St., N.Y. 6.

USSR Note Denies Novikov Violated Rules

By Walter Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Embassy of the Soviet Union today made public the text of a note to the State Department rejecting as "devoid of any grounds" the charges by former Secretary of State Dean Acheson that Y. V. Novikov, second secretary of the Embassy, engaged in activities incompatible with his status as an accredited diplomatic official.

Novikov, the Soviet note declared, "has not engaged in any activities going beyond the limits of his official duties and has not violated any standards of behavior or rules established by international law."

Novikov had been accused by the State Department of having connections with two Americans arrested in Austria on espionage charges. He was declared *persona non grata* and was compelled to leave his diplomatic post, returning with his family to Moscow.

Puerto Rican

(Continued from Page 1) they go on fighting."

"When reinforcements come from Puerto Rico, they are assigned to other regiments," he wrote.

He said the 65th Regiment finally was relieved because patrols no longer reached their objectives and failed to make contact with the enemy.

"The worst that could have happened to any unit has happened to us," he concluded.

Congressmen

(Continued from Page 1) statement softening his criticism of the "gladiator" show.

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 29.—Troops of four American divisions have been courtmartialed for cowardice since armistice talks began, it was revealed today by Col. Robert L. Lancefield, 8th Army staff judge advocate.

As a result of the adverse publicity on the T-Bone hill attack, the Army division involved was reported today to be considering banning newsmen from future briefings.

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U.S. Bases Peril Europe, Soviet Warns

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A Soviet note to Denmark charged that members of the North Atlantic alliance were "endangering" their own territories by providing "American bases and bridgeheads," Radio Moscow reported today.

According to the official Tass news agency dispatch, Moscow asserted that the U.S. is dictating the policy of the 11 other NATO nations "which are providing their territories for American bases and bridgeheads, thereby endangering their own countries in the event of hostilities."

By granting territory for NATO bases Denmark is becoming "a direct participant in the preparation of another war against the USSR and the Peoples Democracies," the Soviet note said.

Moscow reiterated its charges that the NATO is an aggressive one, directed against the Socialist countries. It noted that a West German army will be reestablished for participation in NATO. This, the note maintained, emphasizes "still further the aggressive nature of this military grouping."

Percentage of Women in Coast Plants Rises

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28.—A greater proportion of California women is entering industry, and the number of those engaged in domestic work has declined, Federal Bureau of Census figures revealed here.

In a bulletin on California's population characteristics, the bureau said the number of women 14 years of age and older in the state's labor force in proportion to the population increased 7.6 percent between 1920 and 1950.

In 1920, there were 286,340 women in the labor force, constituting 23.2 percent of the state's female population over 14 years of age, the bureau said. But in 1950, 1,254,644 women were in the California labor force, 30.8 percent of the women over 14 and a proportionate increase of 7.6 percent.

On the other hand, the 1,224,249 men in the state's labor force in 1920 constituted 85.9 percent of all males in the state over 14, while the 3,156,294 men in the 1950 labor force represented only 78.2 percent of the male population over 14, a proportionate decrease of 7.7 percent.

The number of women engaged as private household workers between 1940 and 1950 declined from 78,793 to 76,721. In proportion to the population, however, the decline was more marked. Private household workers constituted 12.4 percent of women workers in 1940 and only 6.7 percent in 1950.

Of the 3,902,278 men and women employed in California at the time of the 1950 census, the largest group—872,608—was working in wholesale and retail trade, the bureau reported.

The second largest number—765,680—was employed in manufacturing, while professional and related services employed 378,012.

We Extend

Deep Sympathy

to

SADIE

on the death of her

DAUGHTER

Friends in Claremont

Dock Probe

(Continued from Page 3) ords and barred from the piers and denied a license.

The program would be under the direction of a Port Labor Director whose staff of investigators and clerks would be financed from a payroll tax on the industry. This czar on waterfront labor relations would have authority to withdraw a license for any of a number of infractions, and to judge "moral" character.

UNION NULLIFIED

The authority of the union is practically wiped out—especially on the basic issue of who can or cannot work. But Hedden repeatedly said his plan has "nothing to do with collective bargaining."

Hedden was followed to the stand by John V. Lyon, chairman of the New York Shipping Association, who also brought a nicely mimeographed plan. His plan calls for "information centers" in various parts of the waterfront where longshoremen would learn where work was available. He said this would limit the "shape-up" to an extent.

He opposed registration or the idea of in any way limiting the supply of longshoremen. His plan called a hiring system entirely in the hands of the shipowners. When questioned if he didn't believe the state could do it "better," he replied:

"We would like to run it ourselves. I think we could do a job."

Earlier the commission had presented evidence of pilferage of cargo amounting to about \$4,000,000 annually, and blamed the great number of paroled convicts serving as hiring bosses, laxness by New York courts, and racketeers in the ILA leadership.

Kiendl's main line of questioning of McCormack was on a report the industrialist himself submitted to the Mayor about a year ago as a member of a committee to study waterfront conditions. Kiendl showed that McCormack ignored completely crime on the waterfront and declared the situation "satisfactory from the standpoint of workers, industry and government."

Kiendl questioned him on crime disclosures made at the hearings. McCormack replied in each case he never heard of any of the crime. He said that in 50 years he never heard of shake-downs or employment of convicts as hiring bosses.

Trial of 13

(Continued from Page 1) the verdict on the grounds of the "inflammatory and prejudicial" summation of prosecutor David Marks.

Serri cited the rule on informers laid down by Supreme Court Justice Jackson in the Kurlewitch case (336 U. S. 440).

"Judge Jackson ruled," he said, "that using informers is dirty business. And when informers are used the judge must carefully instruct the jury about them."

Judge Dimock gave no such instructions in his charge, he pointed out.

Serri gave special criticism to Judge Dimock for his ruling that the judge, not the jury, should decide whether there was a "clear and present danger" to America today.

"They were convicted only for words, not deeds," emphasized Serri. "And I ask you how can words increase international tension when they are words of peace."

"These defendants have been urging peace for years, while other forces urged war. How can peace create a clear and present danger to America."

Serri lauded Alexander Trachtenberg for his educational work as the head of International Publishers.

"I didn't know until I read the Marx-Engels book on the American Civil War," said Serri, how Marx had praised Lincoln, as the man "who became great without meaning to be good."

French Gov't Protests Star in Life Magazine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—French Embassy minister Roger Seydoux, in a formal statement to Michael J. McDermott, special assistant to the Secretary of State, conveyed the French Government's protest against an editorial in Life magazine which held the French National Assembly up to ridicule.

The Life editorial had pictured the French Assembly as a "rollicking bedroom farce," with a "can-can chorus," ending with a skit, in which W. C. Fields plays the role of the U. S. State Department and slips a billion dollar bill into the stocking of a pretty French actress.

A French spokesman said the Embassy regarded the editorial as "very unfortunate" and said it created a "very bad reaction" in France.

Classified Ads

ROOM TO RENT

(Bronx)

ROOM for young woman, Fordham Concourse area. Reasonable rental in exchange for baby-sitting. Arrangements. Call evenings 67-3550.

(Manhattan)

ROOM for rent in large five-room apt. all facilities. Elevator. Convenient transportation. Reasonable. AU 6-2405.

(Appliances)

DE-LUXE INFRA RED BROILER with timer, heat control, and frankfurter grill. Reg. \$29.95. Spec. \$23.95. Standard Distrib., 143 Fourth Ave. (12th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819—30 minutes free parking.

(Pamphlets)

WHERE and how are sports and athletics the activity "not of hundreds of thousands, but of many millions"? Find out in The Soviet Olympic Team and Soviet Athletics, 25 cents per copy, 6 copies \$1. American Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners start Feb. 5, at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues 50¢ weekly. Don't write for information, come and register. \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 100 E. 14th St., nr. 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

SITUATION WANTED

A GOOD HOME. Motherly care for child. Near beach and school. Reasonable. Call 67-3506.

(Services)

YACINTH 5-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, renailed, springs rated in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, stripped, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

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TOPICAL THEATRE has another ex-

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Urge Protests to Local RKO Managers to Show 'Limelight'

By DAVID PLATT

The National Council on Freedom From Censorship (an affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union) has protested the cancellation of bookings of Chaplin's "Limelight" by the Fox West Coast Theatres and Loew's, Inc.

In its telegram to Nicholas N. Schenck, president of Loew's, Inc., and George Brower, manager of Fox West Coast Theatres, the Council said:

"While we support the right of Legion to object to presentation, the cancellation of exhibition violates right of other persons who wish to view film. May we urge reconsideration of your withdrawal of film."

Meanwhile a new attempt to prevent the American people from enjoying this splendid humanist film was revealed in a letter sent to the American Legion by Howard Hughes, member of the board of RKO.

Hughes notified the Legion he would make a "concerted effort" to get RKO theatres to cancel their national bookings of "Limelight."

The multi-millionaire movie and planemaker told the Legion brass he had nothing to do with the theatre exhibition phase of RKO since he was head of the production unit only. Nevertheless, he said he would try to "persuade" the heads of the RKO theatre corporation to take the necessary legal steps to cancel all bookings of the Chaplin film.

This sort of thing, as "The Nation" (weekly) makes plain in an editorial in its current issue, "is not censorship; it is political terrorism."

It is getting back at Chaplin with a vengeance because, unlike Jose Ferrer and others, he refused to knuckle under to the demand of the Legion chiefs that he publicly repudiate his humanist beliefs.

Chaplin's comment on all this was short and to the point.

"Hollywood," he told London reporters, "has succumbed to thought control and the illegal methods of high-pressure groups, which means the end of the American motion-picture industry and its world influence. I am afraid Hollywood is going to need me long before I need Hollywood."

No honest person can disagree.

"Limelight is scheduled to open at a number of RKO theatres in the New York area next week. Now is the time to let your neighborhood RKO manager know where you stand."

SAYS MASS PROTESTS CAN AFFECT TV PROGRAMS

Dear Dave Platt:

May I direct your attention to an item in your otherwise good story on 'George Kaufman, TV and the Tobacco Trust' in the Daily Worker of January 9.

You say: "CBS and other broadcasting companies receive thousands of letters from listeners protesting programs that give nightmares to children. They are studiously ignored" etc.

To leave it there one may draw the conclusion, what's the use of protesting, writing letters if those letters are ignored anyway?

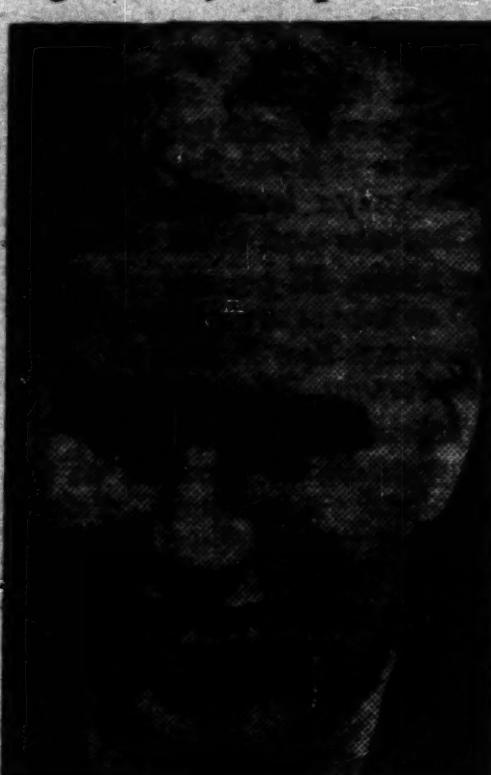
The sad fact is that a small but vocal and vicious minority let their voices be heard while thousands of progressive listeners seldom take the trouble to let the networks know their feelings and reactions to the Un-American programs and the ordinary insipid stuff offered on TV. Of course there are exceptions. Not enough.

Imagine how encouraging it would be if a few labor leaders, shop workers, family men, whose children get nightmares from such programs would raise these questions at local union meetings, shop meetings, etc. Explain the reasons. The vicious method of blacklisting. Get said union or shop to address a letter protesting the programs, going on record against buying their products unless blacklisting is stopped, programs improved. Believe me, Dave, these broadcasting stations would not dare ignore it.

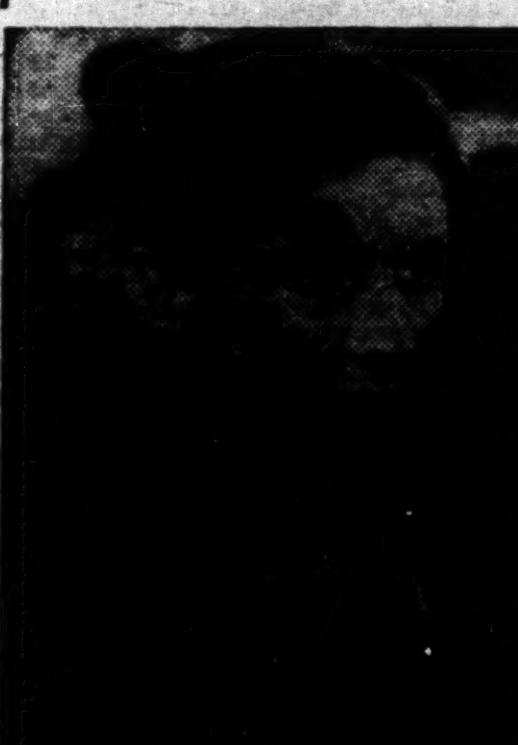
A few delegations from P. T. A. groups would bring results.

If they continue with these programs it is because the people have not spoken. When they do and do it en-masse, the programs will change.

Best personal greetings,
Bill Lawrence



CHARLES CHAPLIN

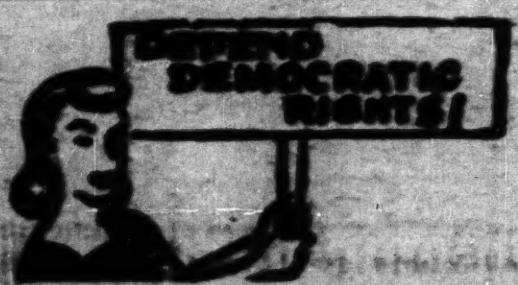


Leopold Novak plays the part of a maladjusted youngster in "First Start," new Polish film about student glider pilots, opening tomorrow (Saturday) at the Stanley Theatre.

Negro Liberation Published in East Germany

Harry Haywood's book "Negro Liberation" has just been published in East Germany in an edition of 10,000 copies. This follows a 30,000 edition published in the Soviet Union, 10,000 in Hungary and 10,000 in Poland.

The English edition is still available at the Workers Bookshop.



Bette Davis Films 'Star' at Rivoli Heavy-Handed

"The Star," 20th Century Fox Film starring Bette Davis, which opened this week at the Rivoli, tells the story of a motion picture star who at the age of 42 finds herself eased out of stellar roles because of her age. Such a situation has been treated before in Hollywood films, as in "Sunset Boulevard," but never before has it gotten the heavy-handed treatment it receives in the present picture.

Repetition and verbosity dissipate whatever sympathy is generated by Bette Davis' talented acting.

There are some interesting sidelights to this film, however.

One short dialogue hints the actress is being eased out because she dared to attempt an independent picture.

Hollywood producers are portrayed as benevolent, wise fatherly führers ruling over a happy film factory family.

If an actress gets into financial or emotional trouble or if at the age of 42 she is thrown on the scrap heap or into bit parts, it is entirely her own fault. She should have saved the hundreds of thousands of dollars lavishly handed to her, and not given it to ne'er-do-well brothers-in-law or spend it on expensive perfume.

And above all, she must learn to control her "ego." She must accept with meek resignation and humble thanks the eternal law that a woman's destiny (particularly after 40) is the kitchen.

This is the sermon dinned into the ears of an audience softened up for this company-union propaganda by the portrayal of an actress who engages in childish tantrums at the first contact with a serious problem.

-BEN LEVINE.

Bill Robinson Reads Rubin Play

For the second of the Jefferson School Friday night cultural programs, an interested audience came down to hear and discuss a reading of a new play by Bernard Rubin, author of "Candy Story."

These cultural programs, every Friday night present progressive artists and their work to an audience for appreciation, criticism, and mutual interchange of ideas.

The exciting play, heard by an audience for the first time, has a factory setting, and it includes such themes as the fight against speed-up, the peace campaign, the exposure of racism, and the attempt of the front office to recruit stoolpigeons.

The audience listened with absorption, and then commented on many aspects of the play, its themes and the way they were handled, including criticisms which were then taken up and discussed by the author.

Along with the play itself, a notable event was the magnificent reading performance by the young actor Bill Robinson, who took eight different roles, and simply by gestures and inflections of his voice, created the illusion of a stage filled with living people.

At the third Jefferson School cultural program tonight (Friday) the brilliant young Negro painter, Edward Strickland, will appear with a group of his new works, and will also read a challenging paper on critical and social realism in art, both of the past and of the present day.

Sidney Frankenstein will be chairman.

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

Knicks, BB Swaps, Journalism Dep't...

KNICKERBOCKER GAME with Boston tomorrow night at the Armory probably represents a high point of basketball interest here this season. In spite of a series of injuries, losing Ernie Vandeweghe and then Max Zaslofsky, the Knicks have been playing magnificent ball, trouncing Syracuse on the upstate floor and beating the Royals at Rochester, two tremendous feats. Boston, with the inimitable Bob Cousy, is the most exciting visiting opposition. No one game is vital in the crazy overloaded pro schedule, but with one thing and another this game hits a nerve for court fans. . . .

RARELY HAS THERE been such unanimous opinion on a trade helping both clubs as in the swapping by the Chicago White Sox and Philadelphia A's of first basemen Eddie Robinson and Ferris Fain. The reason for it lies largely in the contours of the ball parks involved, the home field where a player puts in 77 games. Robinson, a left handed pull hitter, figures to be more dangerous in Shibe Park where the right field fence is 331 feet from home plate than in Comiskey Park where it is 352 feet away. A lot of fly balls caught in those 21 feet difference will be extra base hits in Philly.

Fain, a sharp, line drive hitter, fits nicely into the Comiskey scheme of things. Much faster and more versatile than the ponderous Robinson, he will tighten up the Chisox infield and complete an air of inner class which is a big pennant factor. Even though Robinson supplied most of the long range hitting for the Sox, Fain's virtues figure in the long run to be more valuable given the field the Sox play in and the kind of ball they play.

An aftermath of this deal may be still another "both sides helped" swap. The Chisox, who have an exceptionally classy second line shortstop in Willie Miranda, may now throw in a little money with Al Carresquel in an attempt to get Larry Doby from Cleveland. Doby would give them the big punch in their outfield at no loss of fielding skill and with the only negative side being the difference between Carresquel's hitting and Miranda's, not too vital.

Cleveland could be tempted because a shortstop of Carresquel's caliber is exactly what they need most and they have a pretty rich outfield situation. They may figure on the fast-coming Harry Simpson adequately replacing Doby in center, with Dale Mitchell, rookie Dave Pope, (353 at Indianapolis), returned vet Bob Kennedy and the hopeful young slugger Jim Lemon filling any holes. Easter and Rosen would still give them the top 1-2 slugging combination in the league.

And wouldn't the Cleveland pitchers be delighted to see Mr. Carresquel's glove at shortstop.

JOURNALISM DEPT: John Foster Dulles' first speech as Secretary of State complained that the Soviet Union is "encircling" us. This hair raising assertion is one for Ted Tinsley. But first, let's let the editor of a big newspaper answer him. In last Sunday's magazine section of the New York Times, William R. Mathews, editor and publisher of the Tucson, Arizona, Star, says gingerly, "We do not appreciate, for example, the Russians' real suspicion and fear of us when they see us building a ring of bases stretching from Iceland, Britain, North Africa, Cyprus and Saudi Arabia to the Philippines and Okinawa. We cannot see that we might feel the same way if the Russians had air bases in Iceland, North Africa, the Azores, Guam and Hawaii."

Mr. Mathews cites a few actual places, which Mr. Dulles did not bother to do. Of course, Mathews pulled the string a bit or he could have made it even more shocking, like "Suppose Russia was openly building bomber bases in northern Mexico, what would we think of that—well, we are openly building bomber bases in northern Turkey, adjacent to the Soviet Union." (How many average Americans do you think realize that amazing fact?)

But believe it or not, there were a couple of things in the Dulles speech even cruder than the "they're encircling us!" stuff. I'll just take two sentences from his text which cry out for the application of simple journalistic questions—who, what, where, when?

Said Dulles: "At the present time the Soviet Communists are carrying out a policy which they call encirclement."

Come again? When did anybody in the Soviet Union ever call their foreign policy "encirclement"? When the Secretary of State of the United States makes such a statement in a big formal address he should be able to back it up, shouldn't he?

Next. "They (the Soviets) said they don't want to start an open war against us until they have got such overwhelming power that the result would not be in doubt."

Wow! Now if our free press had even the standards of the journalism school classes at NYU and Columbia, there would be a "Whoa, Mr. Dulles. This is sensational! When did the Russians say that? Just a minute while I write this down. . . ."

Of course no reporter for a big business paper raised that perfectly obvious question, nor will they. For they know as well as you that Mr. Dulles made up these absurd things out of his own head, that nobody in Russia speaks of a Soviet policy of "encirclement" or of starting a war. In fact, anybody in the country of socialism talking like that would wind up in jail. They have a law against war mongering. Seems like we could use one nicely too.

So this is the stature and the morality of the "free world's" case. Our Secretary of State must say totally and obviously false things invented out of hand because that's the best case for "Russian aggression" that can be made out. And the papers obediently leave these startling and obvious whoppers go unchallenged and unquestioned. Such is the state of journalism in the year 1955.

Well, you know what paper you want to introduce to your shopmates and neighbors, I hope!

BEFORE DISMISSING the journalism class for today, here is another real beaut. On page 2 of Tuesday's Hearst Journal-American was the headline "Reveal Flying Disc Pass At U. S. Jet Near Siberian Border."

This is truly wondrous. In the upside down, we-own-the-world Hearst view of things, it is nothing that a U. S. jet is near the Siberian border, 6,000 miles from the U. S. Oh no. The story is that those nasty Russians have the nerve to be throwing discs around! This is something like an indignant headline "PROJECT X SET ATTACKED BY RUSSIAN GHOSTS IN MOSCOW FACTORY."

GM Detroit Transmission Local Prepares for Strike

DETROIT.—March 1 is considered "strike deadline" by workers at GM Detroit Transmission Division. A well-attended membership meeting of UAW Local 735 voted approval of the international union's demands for a new wage raise and revision of the five-year

Select Jury in Murder Trial

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 26.—Selection of a jury began today for the trial of two Fort Bliss, Tex., soldiers charged with murdering and cremating a taxi driver.

The soldiers, Pfc. Martin Lee Austin, Marmaduke, Ark., and Pvt. Raymond Leslie Button, Des Moines, Ia., were charged with murdering Jesus Gonzalez, 28, who was shot to death on the Fort Bliss Army reservation last November.

Gonzalez's slayers abandoned the body in the taxicab in the des-

ert near El Paso and set fire to the car.

Austin and Button, arrested at Fort Bliss nine hours later, told El Paso County Sheriff Jimmy Hicks and Army authorities that Austin shot Gonzalez with an M-1 rifle and that Button drove the body to the desert. They said their motive was robbery.

Pfc. Jack D. Scroggins, Joliet, Ill., also arrested, told officers he helped Buton and Austin get two rifles from a Fort Bliss storeroom, but that he backed out of the holdup plan at the last minute.

contract, and urged the calling of an official strike vote.

The local decided to set up a strike committee and strike apparatus, and to communicate this decision to all GM locals, in preparation for March 1 which marks the end of the old BLS index—on which the contracts are based.

In addition to the contract changes proposed by the international, Local 735 demanded: No more long-term contracts; a substantial wage increase and no contract ratified without an FEP clause. The membership made it clear that management was to understand that auto workers are not bluffing in raising these demands.

The union, 75 percent of whose 25,000 members are women, needs more women like Fannie Golos in the leadership, Weiss said.

Zimmerman's report to the meeting made no mention of the dressmakers' grievances, though no membership meeting had been held since October, and dressmakers had no wage increase in three years, with earnings still further cut by employer chiseling on piece rates.

The union officialdom tried to steamroller proposals on election procedure without discussion, but after protests from the floor, they permitted one Rank and File speaker.

Alex Kolk, Rank and File chairman, pointed out that business agents have been using union facilities and neglecting workers' grievances to campaign for reelection. He proposed the board consider use of voting machine and he made a motion that the election be

conducted by the Honest Ballot Association.

Throughout his speech, Kolk was heckled by administration henchmen. Zimmerman barred any other speaker, except himself, and would not put Kolk's motion to a vote.

In the hand vote on an Elections and Objections Committee, administration tellers announced their slate had won by 1,635 to 369 for the Rank and File. Rank and File tellers said their count showed 1,472 for the Administration and 401 for the Rank and File.

About 1,000 members abstained. Most of those who didn't vote were obviously disgusted with the fact that the administration had devoted the entire meeting to "politics" without discussing their grievances.

Resentment was also evident over the denial of the floor to Fannie Golos and other Rank and File leaders. Members commented on the fact that Zimmerman refused to introduce Mrs. Golos to the meeting when she was nominated as secretary-manager to oppose him.

With the election less than three weeks away, the Rank and File is calling a special meeting next Wednesday at the Hotel Capitol to select its candidates for business agents, executive board numbers and delegates to the international union convention.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Tight Shoes," Damon Runyon's famous story of a race-track tout in a hilarious American comedy. Continuous showings Friday, Saturday and Sunday, starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Av. (nr. 9th St.) \$1. for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

TOPICAL THEATER presents "Plays of Our Times." Two new one-act plays in Dramatized Readings "Harlem Airlift" and "Frankel Manor." Audience discussion following. Sunday night, Feb. 1st, 8:30 at 77 Fifth Ave. Contr. 75c.

SUNDAY FORUM presents: A round table discussion on "Zionism, Bourgeois Nationalism and the Socialist Countries" with panel Alice Citron, A. B. Magil, David Goldway. There will be no prepared speeches and the audience will participate.

FRIDAY CULTURAL FORUM announces Ed Strickland, prominent Negro painter

who will present his own works and readings on realism in Painting on Friday, Jan. 30 at 8:15 p.m. with chairman Sidney Finkelstein. Contr. \$1 (50c for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.).

METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL, 18 W. 74th St., pre-school, exploration in instruments. Children and adults. Individual and Group Instruction. Progressive methods, moderate rates. Register now 2-8 p.m.

SATURDAY MANHATTAN

CLUB CINEMA presents "Tight Shoes," Damon Runyon's famous story of a race-track tout in a hilarious American comedy. Continuous showings Friday, Saturday and Sunday, starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Av. (nr. 9th St.) \$1. for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

CREATIVE ARTS STUDIO of Theatre and Dance presents pre-registration Party Saturday, Jan. 31, 8:30 p.m. Calypso and Folk entertainment, dancing, free nylons to first 10, ladies free before 9:30 p.m. at 220 E. 14th St. Donation \$1.

SAT. NITE won't be the loneliest night of the week if you come on down to the Sat. Nite Get Out with Les Pine and others to entertain you plus dancing, fine food and fun galore on Sat. Jan. 31 at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. \$1. LO 5-9856, 6 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

NEW PLAYWRIGHTS proudly presents "The Big Deal" (it's dynamite). A new full length play by Ossie Davis, directed by Julian Mayfield, produced by Stanley Greene. Opening March 6. For Fund Raising: Highly profitable theatre party and block booking rates to organizations at sizeable discounts. Write, or phone

LO 5-9856, 6 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

10th Anniversary of Stalingrad Victory

RALLY AND CONCERT

Sunday, February 3 — 2 P.M.

MANHATTAN PLAZA, 66 East 4th Street

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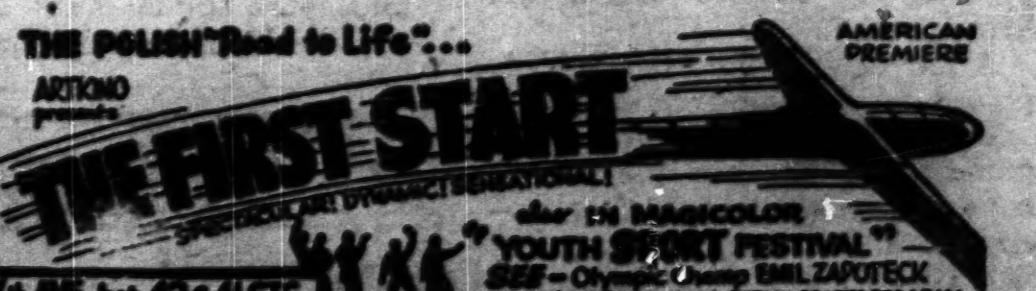
Speakers: DR. HARRY F. WARD • MR. PAUL ROBESON
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Friday Cultural Forum
Announces:

Ed Strickland

Prominent Negro Painter
who will present his own works
and readings on realism
in painting

Friday, Jan. 30

at 8:15 P.M.

Chairman

Sidney Finkelstein

Contribution \$1.00 (50c for students)

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In a dramatic reading of

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A New Play About
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Friday, Feb. 6, 8 pm

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41

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America's Beloved Balladeers

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Tickets now at Box Office
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Jeff School Forum Sunday on Zionism

The Jefferson School Forum this Sunday evening will be devoted to a round-table discussion on "Zionism, Bourgeois Nationalism and the Socialist Countries" with a panel of speakers consisting of Alice Citron, A. B. Magil and David Goldway. There will be no prepared speeches and the audience will participate.

The forum will begin at 8:15 p.m. and refreshments will be served. The Jefferson School is located at Sixth Avenue and 16 St.

Washington State Governor Asks Relief Cuts

By WILL PARRY

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 29.—Two more years of gnawing hunger for 8,000 Aid to Dependent Children's (ADC) families were requested in Gov. Arthur B. Langlie's belt-tightening budget for the coming biennium, a breakdown showed this week.

Grant slashing during the present (1951-53) biennium has cost mothers and children almost \$8 million, every cent of which was needed for food and clothing for the ADC youngsters.

Now the governor has proposed to cut the amount for the next two years almost another \$4 million.

The governor also proposes a new cut in old age assistance and in medical care.

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